The British Parliament on the Sepoys.

COALS FOR RUSSIAN CRUISERS.

Gladstone's Missed Points-Master and Servant-Gertschakoff's Triumph

## NO FAITH IN A CONGRESS.

The trip to London of the Crown Prince of Germany, who, with his wife, the Princess Victoria of Great Britain, has just been staying on a visit of a few days at Windsor, is not perhaps as peaceful a symp-tom as many people have been led to believe. It may show only—what it would, of course, be untain to doubt—that Prince Bismarck has no special desire of ed. it shows that he considers war as being so cer man Chancellor's policy in the Estern question, it need hardly be said, nobody knows exactly; only he has for some time past assumed the character of an "honest broker," according to his own word, and to be consistent in the past as well as in a line of policy having left no stone unturned in his search for a fair compromise. It is consequently supposed-of course, cess of Germany have been making strenuous efforts in favor of peace, and gently urging upon the Queen the necessity in which the Emperor of Ger-many would find himself, in case of Russian reverses of giving his support to his beloved nephew and ally, the Czar. It is somewhat difficult to believe that use, even if they were not a more affair of Court etiquette. In the first place, although the personal influence of the Queen is necessarily limited in British State questions, it is well known that the particular hobby of the august lady is that she posses in respect to the Eastern difficulty special lights second to those of nobody else-namely, the well known opinions of the late Prince Consort, as elaborated by Baron Stockman. Therefore, she is not likely to be beaten by German arguments on what she place, it is by no means proved that the "honest his exertions, his excellent friends were to come to blows; and there are for the British Cabinet not a easons for believing that he is not entirely sincere in his efforts on behalf of Russia. Upon that point obviously lies at present the whole question, which might be summed up as follows:-Will Prince Bismarck risk the bones of a single Pomerantan soldier for the settlement of the Eastern question? He said on a famous occasion that he would not, while it is believed by many that the Emperor of Germany personally might go so far, out of friendship for the

PROSPECTS OF A CONGRESS. That the Gorman hint, however, will have an immediate effect on the present negotiations may be taken for granted. It makes the probability of a Congress greater than it has been for the last three But this is no reason why the Congress should come to a satisfactory conclusion. One thing must not be lost to view—to wit, that in the case of a German pressure, the humiliation of England would at fighting! This is an extreme consequence which the state of British opinion, in my opinion, would hardly bear at present. It should be borne in mind that enlistments of volunteers for active service in special legions are steadily going on in England, as are Russian purchases of cruisers everywhere, and such steps are always difficult to retrace; and then and extra Parliamentary debates on the Eastern question at the present hour as compared with the one of two or three months ago!

THE DEBATE ON THE MOVEMENT OF INDIAN TROOPS. at least one advantage, in spite of its dry and technical character, or, indeed, in consequence of the care tained by the opposition. It showed to what an exallains more and more toward war. Had such a debate taken place only seven or eight weeks ago there can be little doubt that it would have been the occarien, at least for a fraction of the liberal party, of a fierce onslaught on the warlike measures taken by the government. Instead of such a discussion, instead of the real point at stake being brought to the front and strongly opposed by the last champions of peace, we have just witnessed a rhetorical tournament on the constitutionality of the most significant stage toward a new war which the Beaconshoid Cabinet might have taken. Even that constitutionality the liberal memmenta. None of them has taken up the glove the matter to a clear and distinct issue. Lord Selborne has played the lawyer, the Marquis of Hartington has spoken with as little conviction as a coupsei for a bad case; Sir Charles Difke has chiefly referred to precedents; nobody has treated the question

sei for a bad case; Sir Charles Diske has chiefly relerreu to precedent; hobody has treated the question
on its special merits and bearing. These are grave
symptoms, graver still than any rash saily uttered by
the Foreign Secretary at a pubnic dinner, and they are
more so, coming just after a recess and when the M.
P.'s nave for three weeks been in direct communication
with their constituencies. Still more than the conspicuous absence of any great meeting they show in
the busk of the British people the growing ravages of
the worst alsease which can overtake a nation—a setthed purpose of following a warlike policy.

As for the declarations of the Prime Minister himsell, they would have been unimpeachable but for the
comment they had previously received from facts.
Penning the present negetiations, he argued the lips
of the government were scaled and they were unable
to vanicate their policy all he would say was that
"they were endeavering to secure peace, the freedom
of Europe and the just position of the country."
These would be noble aims inneed if the Sainbury ortabilished what is the British non-truction of the "lead
position of the country." On taking the scale of the "lead
position of the country." On taking the scale of the "lead
position of the country." On taking the scale of the
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a vital question for us, a question bearing on interest
si which no words might express, and still sess exaierate, th

why the Congress is spoken of at an exceedingly short

One delusion under which the British public he British Admiralty seem to lubor is that as an assperable difficulty in the way of the Rorieste, in case of war, would be the coal quasion would fain take it for granted that coals logerest men-oi-war are ammonation, and they coal care in 1879, during the France-German wareate a precedent for the assumption by declinification to the coals of the same of the coals of the same of the coals of the same of the coals of the coal

as upon not a few other points of international law, the latter are not likely to become the legislators of the world.

Apart from the strictly legal point of siew there is always in such questions considerable room left to private enterprise and national sympathy. Supposing the coal question to have neen settled everywhere in the British sonse, it would by no means follow that a coal transport would not, as a rule, be at hand in almost all waters, for the supply of the Russian cruisers. The British admirally are greatly mistaken if they suppose that the marritime world would submit, nowadays, to any extensive application of the scalled "right of vistt." High sens are no more a British estate, and not many nations are ready to accept a revival of the haleyon days of naval inquisition. Even on the strict application of the Neutrality laws Great Britain is ernachly the last country which would be entitled to show itself sensitive. We should strongly advise the British Minjaters, previous to taking any step in that direction, to have a retrospective peep at the venerable registers of several youndered gons Sir William Armstrong, Captain Blakely or Messra Whitworth; how many cubers the British neons and to ascertain for example, how many hundred gons Sir William Armstrong, Captain Blakely or Messra Whitworth; how many cubers the British neople must be ascribed during the war of the secession for the service of that worthy soveriga of string, the "Emperor of China."

No some extent the revival-of that worthy soveriga of string the must be ascribed to the superficial character of the opposition carried on against the rovernment policy by Mr. Gladstone Superficial and at the same time violent, Mr. Gladstone may be said never to have thoroughly grasped the subject nor to have asserted with sufficient persistence the only proper thesis, which was the duty of England and of every European great Power to co-operate with Russan in driving the trarks out of Europe. He laid too much stress on the ornaments of his case—the Ot

main point of view ought to have been always whether or not the Shavonic races of Turkey enjoy the right which ought to belong to every man, of hving free on the proceeds of their industry. The consequence of the sensational line of argument adopted by Mr. Gladstone was that its effects vanished as 300 as the voice of the speaker ceased; that the memory of the foul deeds which inaugurated the war is almost gone, and that we winces now such scandalous instances as a Turkish pacha writing to the Times for the purpose of complaining of the behavior of the Russian army in Bulgaria! True he prudently confines himself to generalities, and he is not able even to supply a single illustration of the alleged violences which he condemns with genuine indignation from the height of his own high character. But the British people, hearing on one side that the bashi-bazouss used to impair Christian children, on the other that the Cossacks are saily addicted to abducting Mohammedan gris, are inclined to think that either both statements are exaggerated or that they counterbalance each other, and consequently to leave them asign as almost irrelevant.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

The end of Lord John Russell, which is swiftly complex, adds a last touch to the picture of a gloomy situation, by showing how much England has lacked within the last two or three years the advice and experience of such as tatesman as the veteran champion of liberty. With his disappearance from the seems to draw to a definitive close. It is a melanchely thing, when the policy of a Castlereagh seems on the eve of being revived by the Minister of Hebrew and Venetian origin who presides over the fate of Great Britantio reflect that no Broughams, no Robert Peels and no John Russells are rising on the horizon.

PRINCE GORTSCHAROFY'S ILLKESS.

Private advices from St. Petersburg eave likewise little hope of Prince Gortscharoff ever being able to return to his diffice at the head of the Russian Foreka and distinctions which may be bestowed upon a glorious servant of th

ship—of which ne had writted the title was ne netered that significant word, so deepy inscribed at once in the heart of the Mucovite people—"Russia does not salls, she received a heart of the deep to the control of the word of the heart of the Mucovite people—"Russia does not salls, she received a heart of the sales woman," There is probably some exaggeration in this statement as in any other story relative to the statesman whom his intimate foe. Count Arnim, once dubbed "the gratuest living man in Germany, next to Wagner;" but there can be no doubt upon the fact that austria, generally speaking, and its governing mind, Count Andressy, in particular, base for the intermediate shaped and a rather under that they droad peace at least as much as war; and as for the intermediate state, they know pretty well that it cannot hast. As long as the quarrel was merely between fansia and furkey they managed to keep out of the scrape, and lived provisionally on a picce of bread or a flori in breated here and there on the head of a Bontan refugee. If only both Russia and Turkey has been complete. But armined from the Russia and Turkey has the consequence is that the quart d'heure de Ruichis having arrived, ne find an insell in the ones quence is that the quart d'heure de Ruichis having arrived, ne find an insell in the ones quence is that the quart d'heure de Ruichis having arrived, ne find an insell in the ones dreadily perpically. What to do for, rather, what not to do? Shallhe than 'end of the find and in his left our of that terrible culresser, Prince Bumarck? But then Italy is sure to object, to casm balantat or Albanias, hot to speak of the 'complete sing and the surface of the surface of the deal of the day are, who used to cover their heads with ashes on the same occasions? Are there not in Australian and a surface of the day are, who used to over their heads with ashes on the same occasions? Are there not in head from his provided in the sole of the complete of parentment, to be carefully sealed up, denosited in the

LONDON GOSSIP.

PUBLIC ENCEPTION OF GILMORE AT THE CRYS. TAT. DARACE ... AMERICAN MILITARY MUSIC... MISS KATE FIELD, MISS GENEVIEVE WARD AND THE SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL BENEFIT. LONDON, May 23, 1878.

Tuesday and Wednesday (yesterday), and the London cocesses. The test concerts were, however, those given at the Crystal Palace. The first day was devoted to a concert given by the band in the concert room of the Palace, and which was attended by some three to four thousand persons Yesterday, however, some thirty thousand persons visited the Palace, attracted thither by the announcements of the grand military, choral and ballad concert which been arranged as a kind of public reception of the band.

THE GRAND CONCERT. The arrangements were on a gigantic scale and included the co-operation of 300 instrumentalists from the bands of the Royal Artillery, the Scots Guards, the Royal Horse Guards (blue), the Royal, Engineers, the Crystal Palace Orchestra, a chorus of 3,000 voices and Mme. Patey, Miss Lilian Norton and Mr. Edward Lioyd as solo vocalists. The concert was given in the ing being crowded with the thousands of persons constituting the audience. The appearance of the al for a burst of most entbustastic applause from the immense audience, and Mr. Gilmore responded to the hymn, "God Save the Rucen," after which the con-

The general effect of Mr. Gilmore's appearance and the impression he created may best be seen by a few

selections from the accounts in the London press

Indeed, Mr. Gilmore has received a very flattering and generous welcome. Of actual criticisms the papers have little to say, for Mr. Gilmore's visit was accepted in a kind of international spirit of good feeding. The Times critic writes in this visw:—

papers have little to say, for Mr. Gilmore's visit was accepted in a kind of international spirit of good feeining. The Times critic writes in this visw:—

The performance at the sud of the concert of "God Save the Queen," the "Star-Spanied Ranner," and, in reply to nume goas calls, of "Yankee Doodle," gave a kind of political sinifecance to the occasion, and we should feel guility of infringeing the ordinary rules of the "contry of nations" is we were to treat in a harsh manner anything that comes to us from a country where tagglish artists are received with uniform politicenss and cordalaty.

We think, however, Mr. Gilmore erred somewhat in not bringing with him and performing more pieces besides the national airs of native American compositions. Keiler's "flymn of Peace," written to Dr. Hoimes' words, and a part song, by Lowell Mason, "star of Peace, to Wanderers Weary," were the only specimens given, and though they were well rendered by the immense chorus the music is Sunday-schoolish, monotonous and inexpressive, and does faint credit to American musical art. To Miss Norton the advice can be given in good earnest to complete her studies. She has a beautiful voice, but it lacks the calture by which alone she can become a great and dramatic singer. Mr. Gilmore left London this morning for Manchester, and after giving a series of concerts there he will proceed with his sond to Paris, sons unitorio, for the French government has objection to other military or semi-initiary uniforms than its cwn.

The shakespeare Memorial Theatre and Library at Straifors-og-Avon. All of the offendic programme was of great excellence, supported as it was by the best talent in or out of London. Engilse playgoors do not often get a chance to see shakespeare givon as he was given yesterday at the Gaiety Theatre, and all lovers of the actor's art must have been struck with the self-evident feet that if there were such a thing in this art-crushing country as a national theatre, with this denevitive Ward, Miss Nelson, the Kensale, Mr

of the masters works which wilbe the object of pilgrimages for the English race wherever in its vast extension it is to be found in the world.

Shakuspranian Telephonica.

The novel leature of the entertainment was the
telephone harp of Mr. F. A. Gower. A harper harped
upon his harp in "The Birthpiaco" at Etratord, and
clectricity conveyed the sounds to the Gatety Theatre
in the Strand, London, in rather a mixed up fashion,
it must be confessed, for, instead of "Where the Bee
Sucks," and other Shakespearian airs, we only got the
"Fisher's ifornpipe," which was distinctly audibe
and gave great amusement. There was some hitch in
the arrangements, which is not to be wondered at,
considering that it was the first attempt over such a
distance. Besises the gentleman who was on only in
Stratford, there was another, closer at hand, in Wellington street, London, and when it was found that
the Warwickphire harp was in difficulties, owing, it is
said, to a misconstruction of orders, the Wellington
street performer was laid on; but just as he began he
heard Warwickshire kending the very same time
nions the wire. It is interesting to know, too, that
the cornet in the orchestra of the Gaiety Thoatre was
distinctly heard in "The Birthplace" by the Stratford
performer. It is satisfactory to hear that the benefit
performance was a pecuniary success, and that notwithstapding the smail size of the theatre, a larger
som was realized than has been taken in at any benefit performance of the season. Between the sets Miss of
Kate Field, who was corolaily greeted by the large
and brillman audience, delivered the following "Few
Words About the Shakespeare Memorial."

\*\*\*REPISTAD'S SPEKCH.\*\*

All good Americans before they de viait Stratford-onare weeks ago and saw the Shakespeare Memorial.

gainst which I had been prejudiced. I tound that Stratford and Warwickshire and susceribed their last sixpeode,
and that in order to complete the building, without drawmay upon Mr. Flower's endowment, 52,000 were required.

I learnt t

## SPORT IN LONDON.

POLO PLATING AT HURLINGHAM HOUSE-OPENING OF THE SEASON-BICYCLES VS.

The beautiful grounds of the Hurlingham Cub are just beginning to assume their most charming annual attractions. The lawns are covered with a celicious green, the chestnut trees are in bloom and flowers blossom abundantly. The gardens have undergone pear is good force. Hwitingham has now upward of 1,100 members, and benceforth the annual fee will be spoken, and it is intended to build more in the vicinity of the house. A new gravel walk has been

The prospects of pole for the coming season are not segond as usual, though upward of thirty players players are absent from London, others are prohib-ted by their medical advisers, and to make matters worse the Polo Club is very short of popies. There are to be matches every wednesday and Saturday. The contests for the Champion Cup, for which there are already numerous entries, will come off in the second week of June. On Saturday next a match between the Ranelagh Club and Horlingham takes place Last Saturday there was a contest between cavalry and civilians—won by the latter very easily in securing four out of five goals.

CAVALRY VS. CIVILIANS.

The match lasted an hour and a quarter, and though the game was a somewhat uneven one, some delightful displays of skill and horsemanship were seen. The lour civilians had it their own way to a great extent, though their team had one player short, the reason being that three of the cavalry were novices. The successful strikers on the part of the civilians were Mr. Mellor and Mr. Peat, each scoring two goals, while Mr. Trevor took one for the cavalry. Mr. Herbert exhibited his old skill in back stroke, striking with operring accuracy on the run. The only accident of note during the contest was an upset to Cap-

Mr. Napier Miles, First Life Guards, aptain, Mr. 1 relyn Atheriey, Roval Horse Guards, Mr. A Hill Trever, First Life Guards, Mr. H. L. Howard, Sixteenth Lancers, Mr. Frederick G. Blair, Sixteenth Lancers, Co onei C. Duncombo, First Life Guards, umpire, Civilians.

Civiliana.

Sir Charles Woiseley, captain.

Mr. James Meilor.

Mr. Reginald Herbert.

Mr. J. E. Peat.

Captain Fellows, First Life Guards, umpire.

tain Miles, coused by Mr. Mellor running into the broadside of his steed.

ACCIDENTS AND RECOVERIES.

Mr. Kenyon Stows, who had the mistortune to break his leg when playing at Hursingnam last year, has rethe very best polo players in the world, has had his hand injured by the breaking of a glass handle in his grasp, and will be unable to play for some time to come. At the match with the Ranelagh Ciub on Sat-urday, most of the competitors will use a new and improved stick, made at Ranelagh, by a clever me-

the very best polo players, in the world, has bad his band injured by the breaking of a glass handle in his grasp, and will be unable to play for some time to come. At the match with the Ranelagh Club on Saturday, most of the competitors will use a new and improved stick, made at Ranelagh, by a clever mechanic appointed for that purpose by Mr. Reginal:

Herbert.

The interest exhibited in polo is steadily on the increase in England, and though Hurlingham offers other attractions—such as the game of lacrosse, pigoon shooting, &c.—the grounds are never so well frequented as when a good game of polo is in prospect. The matches for the Champion Cap will possess unusual attraction this year, as most of the clubs airoady entered have a fair average of skill in their ranks. Mr. Brockleurust, one of the best carrying players, in, interinately, on account of ill nesith year.

The very novel and very tedious contest between horsemen and bleyclists, which has oben going on at the Agricultural Half during the six days of axt week, was concluded on Saturday evening, Leon, the Maximory and the proving an easy at half been selected to stratile Agricultural Half during the six days of axt week, was concluded on Saturday evening, Leon, the strategy in powers against Leon, and Newsome of heavers, who were each allowed the use of eighteen horses and change as often as they planed, the river staying powers against Leon, and Newsome of heavers, who were each allowed the use of eighteen horses and change as often as they planed during the week, riding ficteen hours each handsome cup, valued at £50, and £200 in money; a siver cup and £50 for the second mas, a gold mean and £50 for the second mas, a gold mean and £50 for the second mas, a gold mean and £50 for the second mas, a gold mean and £50 for the second mas, a gold mean and £50 for the second mas, a gold mean and £50 for the second mas, a gold mean and £50 for the second mas, a gold mean and £50 for the second mas, a gold mean and £50 for the second mas, a gold mean and £50 for

COUNT SCHOUVALOFF.

YEARS OF LUCK AND ENERGY HAVE DONE FOR HIM.

LONDON, May 20, 1878. Count Peter Andrelevitch Schouvaloff, the Ambassador of the Czar at the Court of St. James, is not the premier venu in dipiomatic circles. A Governor General of Livonia and Courians, the youngest of the a des-de-camp to the Czer, an accomplished courtier a scholar, a first rate officer and a pre-emment admina scholar, a first rate officer and a pre-eminent admin-istrator, he was, in 1866, on the occasion of the Kara-kasoff attempt, chosen by his master to take the place of Prince Dolgorouk, in the office of chief of the ism-ous "third section" of the Private Chancellery, or Haste police of the Empire. One of the privileges of the charge is the advantage of an every day's personal intercourse with the sovereign. The Czar had known Count Schouvaloff from boyhood, as the latter, being the con of a grand marshal of the paince, has been brought up within its precincts, and he entertained the highest opinion of his mental powers and abilities. Those expeciations, contrary to the general rule, were more than fulfilled. Count Schonysioff proved a superior statesman. Not only did he find out the name of the author of the altempt to murder, which had builled tion, in every case, he became for his moster the best informed and wisest of advisors. For eight years jurisdiction over the heads of ministers and members of the imperial family, and day by day he rose in favor

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

ENGLISH OPINION ON AMERICAN PICTURES AND ARTISTS.

The London Athengum of to-day devotes the follow ing remarks to the pictures by American artists in United States Department of the Great World's

w. F. W. DANA'S "MOONLIGHT ON THE ATLANTIC. Opposite to this hangs a large caques by Mr. W. Dana, representing the Atlantic by mooning There is no more subject than the huge towe waves and a stormy sky, with the mysty moon st ging to break though the clouds, and sheeding a jof light on the black water. The painting is in mony with the subject, strong and sellit, yet muon reducement to its manipulation. Mr. Dana siso a small but powerfully painted work of gattering sea weed on the shore of Dinaa.

In Mr. Winslow Homer's work we come on Amean ground. "Snapping the Winip" is a very pleas little picture. A string of urchins are joined has hand, while at the extreme end some have turn on the grass; we seem to hear their should fin.

port," gives us an American pastoral, without the she phords. Sheep and cattle are dotted over cool green meadows, which slope to the sea shore; a misty sky subdues the sualight, which shines with soft radiance over sea and land-scape.

Mr. Colman, Gifford, QUARTLEY.

Mr. Colman sends an impressive landscape, representing a river winding through an arid mountainous country; in the middle distance an emigrant train is making its way west. Mr. Giffords "New England Centars" is an excellent motive, showing feeling for effect; more serious study and attempt at Fellization would have resulted in a valuable picture. Those qualities are to be found in Mr. Quartiey's "Portsof year to be found in Mr. Quartiey's "Portsof year to be found in Mr. Quartiey's "Portsof were fork, Morning Effect," which is till of life and movement, and the best use has been mide of the very picture-sque materials; the light and shade are well left; perhaps the painting in the sky is a little heavy.

MATON'S "NOONTIDE REPORE."

very pictures-que materials; the light and shade are well leit; perhaps the painting in the sky is a little heavy.

EATON'S "MOONTIDE REPORK."

Mr. Eaton's powerfully painted "Moontide Repose" represents a laborer with his wife and baby resting in the shade of some corn sheave; buyond is the newly reaped field, and on the horizon the silhoutite of a French village. The work shows obvious study of Millet; for this reason, and the command of material shown by Mr. Eaton, much may be expected of him.

A large canvas of Wylie's, whose recent death we have to deplore, has for subject a wounded Vendean chief. It is a wolf-inought-out composition.

Mr. Vedder is well represented by three solidly painted pictures. "The Ancient Mauonna" shows a may regarding an early Italian panel; the coloring is rich and in good harmony. His other two contributions are more important subject, the fightes being small file size. The first is the "Young Marsyas," playing on his pipes to a group of rabbits, which are gamboling about him; the secon is laid in alorest, the grouns covered with show. The second has for subject "The Cumean Sibyl." She is stricing across the champagna, holding her books to her breast; the massive clouds which roll above the mountain tops. These pictures alsplay much originality of conception, causing one the inora to regret that the execution is so hurried—this, however, cannot be said of the "Ancient Midonna."

A work showing much freamness of painting is Mr. Bacon's "Land! Land!" which is the exclamation of some passengers on the deck of an Athantic steamer; the various incidents are appropriate and well put together; the figures have a natural out-of-door look which is very pleasant.

Miss Gurdon has a pretty little study of a flower girl, though, perhaps, leaving something to be desired

some passengers on the deck of an Atlantic steamer; the various locidents are appropriate and well put together; the figures have a natural out-ol-door look which is very pleasant.

Miss Gurdon has a pretty little study of a flower girl, though, perhaps, leaving something to be desired in the matter of drawing.

MISSIG XAMES.

We miss in the collection several names honorably known in the United States; among others we should have liked to have seen some work by Hotchsias, one of the most refined and original landscape painters of modern times.

Ageneral view gives us the impression American art is leeting its way—trying its first steps; that there will some day be a national sensor, we are bound to believe. The imaginative power of the Anglo-Saxon race will, on the other side of the Atlantic, develop the same originality it has shown in its native home. But in order to do so it must rely on its own resources, must seek its sources of inspiration in the national life. At present the majority of American artists aim at nothing more than painting in the Prench manner, with the natural result of obtaining only a feeble finitiation of foreign art, and generally the poorest phase of that art. A glariage example is a large picture representing a girl and a parrot; the painter makes great play with champagne bottles and the similar articles we are accustomed to find in M. Tissot's pictures; in them the execution is skillu, while bere it is clumay, bringing out in atronger light its vulgarity; in this instance, however, as the erist must overly pound, we may hope the vulgarity may not be innate.

RROWN's "STREET ARARS."

Another instances of an opposite kind is Mr. Brown's little picture of five street Arabs, in which we flud of life and ien. The panter has set himself to portray a bit of gonulne nature in a careful, natural manner, and the has succeeded in calling fortuceres of the care of the country mes. He is England Jound a congenial school or study and the development of his style; that he remained there was the